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in the publications of the Society, with which you can do much good, and the principal whenever called for, if during your life, but if not wanted by you, to be a donation at your decease? You will thus have a deposit available whenever you need it, while it will be doing good until then, or for generations to come, in case your circumstances allow it to remain. One friend of our cause has at different times already deposited \$800 in this way, and we hope that others of larger means will thus lay up their hundreds and thousands of dollars where they will be both safe and useful.

Those who wish to do so, or to make direct donations to the Society, or to subscribe for the *Advocate*, can address Rev. GEO. C. BECKWITH, No. 40 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.; or Rev. A. LORD, No. 45 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

SWINDLING SOLDIERS.—A large number of complaints of fraud in withholding bounty money have been made against certain parties in New York, locally denominated "shysters,"—an expression applied to lawyers who are far from scrupulous how they may procure business, provided they get their fees. One hundred complaints of soldiers have been entered against one man! and the name of complainants is legion against many who have cheated them out of their bounties, or deceived them by false statements, and swindled them out of the larger portion of their claims.

A Government Commissioner has been sitting during several days to hear these complainings which are stated to include half a million of dollars. Many of the claimants were Germans, who are generally ignorant of the English language, and who have had no opportunity to learn the character and provisions of the law passed on the subject. These persons sold their claims to them at merely nominal prices. In some instances the amounts paid for a hundred dollar claim—which might have been collected in two or three days—varied between \$25 and \$35, and the unlucky dupes were obliged to sign receipts for the full amounts. The soldiers, their widows and orphans, or those who had their claims to collect, were content with even these paltry sums, and submitted uncomplainingly to the disgraceful "shaves," until some of the agents refused to give them anything, and made false representations that no action had been taken by the Pension Bureau in Washington. This was too much for the claimants to bear, and they at once sent letters to Mr. Gibson, the Agent of the Division of Deferred Claims, inquiring if their claims had been paid. They soon became alive to the deception; for in almost every case the money had been drawn.

Some of the rascals who had means, have been obliged to refund; but others have stepped out. One lawyer has been arrested, and a Rhode Island soldier has proved that, out of \$100 realized on his claim, the lawyer paid him only \$35. This payment is, however, above the average, which is easily reduced when it is considered that many of the claimants received nothing at all. There is a good deal of excitement regarding the matter; and it will probably result in the exile of many, and the disgrace of a few of the Sampson Brasses of New York, provided such fellows can be disgraced.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

GENERAL PEACE.—Peace among nations, if not strictly universal, we believe to be now more nearly so than for many years. In Christendom all its countries are reposing in peace

with each other; nor are we aware that any pagan nations are now at war.

ENGLAND.—The very decisive rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty by our Senate created an instant and general excitement apparently among all classes. Mr. Sumner's speech has been, day after day, and week after week, a target for hostile, often angry criticism by the press of all parties, and of no party. For a time nearly everybody seemed to look upon war as imminent, if not inevitable. The public mind, however, has become more calm and reasonable, and the arrival of Mr. Motley, our new minister, with words of kindness and conciliation, promises to change the general tone. In Liverpool he was received by the mayor; and in response to an address presented him, he declared that it was the earnest wish of the American people and of the Administration, to cultivate friendly relations with the Government and people of Great Britain; that the happiness of the world, the advancement of civilization, and the best hopes of humanity depend on the concord of all branches of the human family, especially of two leading nations connected by public and personal interests, allied by blood, addicted to commerce and the arts of peace; and he promised that his best efforts should be used to promote a good understanding. The journals generally, though persisting in the declaration that the claims advanced in Mr. Sumner's speech cannot be conceded, yet expressed in advance a welcome to the new minister, and a disposition to meet him in a friendly spirit.

In other matters there has been little out of the ordinary course. The discussion has gone on with abated interest on the Irish-Church bill, with a strong majority for the Ministry, but with some doubt about its fate in the House of Lords. A new idea is now before Parliament—the creation of *life-peerages*; a measure likely to succeed and much needed to infuse fresh life and vigor into that body.

FRANCE.—Mr. Burlingame, with his Chinese associates, is likely to secure with France a treaty akin to the one with England. The embassy seems to be everywhere both popular and successful.—The elections have been attended with a great deal of disturbance, and have on the whole terminated, as usual, in favor of the government, though some very strong men on the other side have been elected in the cities, while nearly all the country districts went for Napoleon.

SPAIN.—The Cortes, by a two-third majority, have decided in favor of monarchy, but make no progress as yet in securing a monarchy. The Constitution, as a whole, is excellent, and proves or promises a great advance for a country so long ignorant and so wretchedly misgoverned.

GERMANY.—A Protestant Congress, assembled at Worms, and attended by 20,000 persons from all Germany, passed a unanimous resolution against the Pope's exhortations for the return of Protestants to the Romish Church.—There is a large increase of emigrants from Prussia to the United States. On two days no less than 3,500 peasants were conveyed to Bremen for transportation.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor, in closing the Reichstrath, congratulated them on the favorable state of the country in comparison with past years, and said that peace was indispensable to national prosperity, and that Austria's present relations assured him of its continuance.—Our Minister, Hon. John Jay, had not reached Vienna.

TURKEY.—On the first day of the Mohammedan year, the Sultan received the foreign ministers in a body, and gave a pacific speech on the settlement of difficulties with Greece, the pacification of Candia, and the friendly relations of Turkey with all powers.

The influence of Christian nations, on those not Christian, seems to be increasing in all parts of the world; and paving the way for a more favorable reception if not of our religion in its saving power, at least in its general civilizing influences.

CUBA.—Seems to be involving herself more and more in her domestic imbroglio. It has been difficult to prevent filibustering expeditions in aid of the revolutionists; and some considerable reinforcements, with munitions of war, have lately landed, and joined them. Still the revolution would seem to have little prospect of final success.